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"involves tampering with a text, as who should say, shooting a fox!" Only these typographical errors, or errors in statement, have caught the reviewer's eye: "Connington" (p. 73, n. 1), "Bigoraphy" (p. 114, n. 1), "Vicovara" (p. 177, n. 1), "Venitian" (p. 260, n. 1), and on p. 52 the implication that we have nothing left from Varro except his treatise on husbandry.

The deep interest which this busy man of the world feels in these two pieces of ancient literature, the sympathetic acquaintance which he shows with other Latin and with Greek writers, and the part which they evidently play in his life present an argument for the classics as effective as any of the formal pleas for them made in the volume issued two or three years ago by the University of Michigan.

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*The Municipalities of the Roman Empire.* By JAMES S. REID.  
Cambridge, 1913. Pp. 548. \$3.75 net.

It would be well if someone would attempt to produce for the whole Roman Empire a set of maps similar to those which Beloch printed in *Der italische Bund*. The variety of color might suggest a "Futurist" landscape, but such maps would at least impress upon the memory the intricacy of pattern of city-states that constituted the empire. The same wholesome lesson is taught by Professor Reid in his itinerary over the Roman world, detaining the reader for a few moments at each of several hundred municipalities.

The reputation of the author is such that it would be entirely supererogatory to give assurance of how thoroughly he has searched the Greek and Latin inscriptions for his material, and how judiciously and conservatively he has deduced his conclusions. Wandering beyond his particular province now and then, he has lavished a rich fund of comment on such topics as the *attributio* of tribes to organized cities (p. 166), the imperial cults (p. 186), the *canabae* and *conventus* (196 ff.), the benefits rendered by legionary camps in Africa (p. 277), the effects of the *pax Romana* in Asia (p. 375), provincial assemblies (p. 377), etc. The three concluding chapters are particularly interesting, partly, we may add, because of the unity of treatment, a virtue denied the main portion of the book by the exigencies of its subject-matter. A good index is supplied, greatly increasing the value of a work which must of course be used rather for reference than for consecutive reading. Since, however, the book will serve chiefly in this way, we regret very much that it could not have contained references to sources. The student who is acquiring facts of the kind here offered should also be learning how to acquire them, and should accordingly be directed to the original documents. On the other hand, the scholar who will probably differ from Professor Reid in several instances will desire to test for himself the logic of the author's conclusions.

He may, for instance, wish to know why Professor Reid believes that twenty-six communities of Sicily belonged to the public domain (p. 327), that Athens and Rome signed a *foedus aequum* in the First Macedonian War (p. 423), and that Flaminius should be considered a great expansionist (p. 73).

The book is not easy reading. The sentences are detached, and the style in general has surrendered much to space-saving bluntness. However, the classicist of the new world, who never escapes the precept that he must entertain his audience in order to save a supposedly dying cause, is inclined to envy the good fortunes of those who, like Professor Reid, still dare to preserve the *gloria aritudinis*.

TENNEY FRANK

BRYN MAWR

*Le futur grec.* Par VICTOR MAGNIEN. Paris: Champion, 1912.

Two vols. Pp. xii+444; ix+337. Fr. 20.

M. Magnien, a pupil of Meillet's, has collected a large part of the enormous mass of material presented by the Greek future, and has classified it from two points of view. The first or formal classification is based upon the following seven categories: (1) the "first" future—λύσω, λύσομαι; (2) the "second" future—ἐρῶ, θανοῦμαι; (3) such forms as εἶμι, ἔδομαι; (4) the "third" future—πεπαύσομαι; (5) the "second" future passive—γραφήσομαι; (6) the "first" future passive—λuthήσομαι; (7) the "Doric" future—κινήσω, ἐσσείται. The lists and the brief accompanying discussions occupy the whole of the larger first volume. This part of the work will prove most valuable; it is to be hoped that we may some day have similar tables of the various types of present, aorist, and perfect. The work seems to have been well and thoroughly done.

The greater part of the second volume is devoted to a classification of the same material according to meaning and syntax. The last few pages of text are devoted to a discussion of the origin of the Greek future. The author evidently intended to study his material without prejudice and to base his theoretical contribution upon the foundation thus laid. As a matter of fact, however, he had his final conclusion in mind from the beginning, and it has colored his presentation of the evidence at countless points. As a result there are numerous statements, especially in the second volume, which seem hopelessly arbitrary unless the reader knows what is to come in the final section. One can save himself a great deal of bewilderment by starting at the end of the book!

The conclusion is, in brief, that all Greek futures except those like εἶμι and ἔδομαι, and also the Italic *s*-futures, as well as the Sanskrit and Lithuanian futures, come from Indo-European desiderative presents of the types represented by Latin *viso*, Sanskrit *vir̥tsati*, Lithuanian *kláusiu* (from \**kleuesi*/o), and perhaps one or two others. It is a plausible theory—suggested apparently by Meillet—and it probably represents a part of the truth.